

ADJUSTABLE HEATER FOR AQUARIA

Technical field

5 This invention relates to an adjustable heater for aquaria having all the features included in the preamble of Claim 1.

Background art

10 It is known that most fish kept in aquaria are of tropical origin. The living conditions for such animal species are marked by temperatures which on average lie between 22 and 26°C.

15 Temperatures above or below the abovementioned range may be fatal to fish living in aquaria.

Electric heaters or temperature regulators are generally used to maintain this temperature range, and these essentially comprise a glass bulb in which an electrical resistance and a thermostat, that is a component which detects the temperature of the water and compares it with the reference value to open and close the electricity supply circuit to the resistance, are hermetically housed.

25 Thermostats of the electronic type which have a good quality sensor but an excessive cost, which greatly limits their application, are known.

Another known type of thermostat is that of the bi-metal strip in which the switch which brings about opening and closing of the supply circuit comprises a pair of metal strips having different thermal expansion coefficients adjacent and joined together in such a way as to form a single unit.

30 This type of switch has one end attached to one of the terminals of the electricity

supply line, and the other end is provided with a moving contact which selectively joins together with a fixed contact attached to the other terminal of the same line.

As the temperature changes the differential expansion of the two strips causes a
5 change in the curvature of the strip along its length and therefore a different relative position between the moving contact and the fixed contact so as to close or open the supply circuit to the resistance.

In turn, bi-metal thermostats may be subdivided into thermostats having a fixed setting, in which setting is generally performed in the factory to a fixed value, for
10 example 24°C, which cannot be changed by the user in any way. The electrical supply circuit to the resistance is opened and closed at this value and therefore this type of bi-metal thermostat is unable to optimise adjustment within the desired temperature range.

15 Another type of bi-metal thermostat is that having simple control, without a graduated scale, similar to the above but in which action has to be taken on the thermostat using an external thermometer in order to regulate its operating temperature, making the regulating operation extremely complex.

20 Bi-metal thermostats with a graduated scale make it possible to set the temperature by positioning an indicator on a graduated thermometric scale, achieving the temperature desired. In these known thermostats the user can move an indicator along the thermometric scale until it reaches a position corresponding to the desired temperature. At that position the electricity supply circuit to the
25 resistance will be open or closed so as to bring the temperature of the water close to that set on the indicator, within a particular range of oscillation.

Some examples of bi-metal thermostat heaters are described and illustrated in US-A-4,315,143, US-A-4,327,281, US-A-4,975,562 and EP-A-757,507.

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A particular disadvantage in known bi-metal regulators lies in the fact that when the circuit is closed the current passes through the strips themselves and as a

result of the Joule effect brings about a change in sensitivity depending upon the power of the heating resistance. This gives rise to some slowness in reaching temperature equilibrium conditions and therefore less accuracy in the regulator.

- 5 However, users normally need to bring an aquarium rapidly to the desired temperature and then hold it constant without peaks or drift, which are lethal for the survival conditions of the species living in the aquarium.

Disclosure of the invention

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A general object of this invention is to overcome the abovementioned disadvantages, providing an adjustable heater for aquaria which has the features of high efficiency, sensitivity, accuracy, reliability and affordability.

- 15 A particular object is to provide an adjustable heater for aquaria which makes it possible to reach the set temperature quickly and hold it within a relatively narrow range of oscillation.

A further object is to design an adjustable heater for aquaria which makes it
20 possible to maintain the set value as constant as possible.

Yet another is to provide an adjustable heater of the abovementioned type which has a relatively low manufacturing and maintenance cost.

- 25 These objects, and others which will become more apparent hereinafter, are achieved by an adjustable heater for aquaria according to Claim 1.

In particular the adjustable heater for aquaria comprises a substantially tubular container within which are housed an electrical heating element, a switch
30 comprising fixed contacts and moving contacts capable of electrically connecting the said heating element to an external source of electrical power, a temperature sensor having a bi-metallic strip capable of detecting the temperature of the liquid

and interacting with said switch to move it from a closed position to an open position on reaching a predetermined temperature, characterised in that said moving contacts of said switch are secured to one free end of the said strip, the other end of said strip being electrically insulated.

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As a result of this arrangement electrical current does not pass through the strip and therefore does not create a Joule effect within it which influences the sensitivity and proper behaviour of the temperature sensor.

10 It follows that the heater behaves in a particularly precise and reliable way. In addition to this, the linearity and the stability of the liquid thermometer avoid the phenomena of thermal instability and drift known in heaters in the past.

In accordance with another object of the invention, adjustment means acting on an
15 elastic connecting portion of the strip are provided to vary the stiffness of the same and the position of its free end, and therefore the contact means.

In particular, the adjustment means comprise a threaded pin acting on said elastic
20 portion of the strip which can be screwed into a matching threaded seat in the support.

Furthermore, the threaded pin is connected to a knob which projects outside the said container and is provided with a graduated thermometric scale which can be compared with a fixed indicator associated with the container.

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The knob is connected to said threaded pin through a small shaft which passes through the said knob and the said container.

In addition to this the adjustment means comprise calibrating means acting on the
30 small shaft to vary the angular position of the said knob with respect to the threaded pin so as to adjust the temperature value indicated on the thermometric scale to that detected by an external reference thermometer.

As a result of this arrangement the heater can be calibrated extremely simply and quickly whenever it becomes inaccurate for various reasons.

Brief description of the drawings

Further features and advantages of the invention will be more clearly understood from the detailed description of a preferred but not exclusive embodiment of an adjustable heater for aquaria illustrated by way of a non-limiting example with the aid of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of a heater according to the invention with the outer enclosure partly removed for greater clarity,

FIG. 2 shows a front view of the heater in Figure 1,

FIG. 3 shows a side view of the heater in the preceding figures without external protection,

FIG. 4 shows a side view of part of the heater in Figure 3 on a slightly magnified scale,

FIG. 5 shows a diagram of the electrical circuit controlling the heater shown in the preceding figures.

Detailed description of a preferred embodiment

With reference to the abovementioned figures, an adjustable heater according to the invention indicated as a whole by reference number 1 comprises a substantially tubular container 2, of preferably transparent material, for example glass, quartz or a similar synthetic material, with one end open, within which a heating element of the electrical type, indicated as a whole by reference number 3, is located.

Heating element 3 may comprise one or more electrical resistances 4, for example of the wire type wound on a cylindrical support of thermally refractory material, not illustrated in the drawings, located in the lower part of container 2.

The various resistances 4 of heating element 3 are powered by an external source of electrical power R through a bipolar cable 5. In particular, one of the terminals of resistance 4 is directly connected to a first conductor 5' of bipolar cable 5, while
5 the other terminal of resistance 4 is connected to second conductor 5" through an electrical switch, indicated as a whole by reference number 6.

In particular switch 6 comprises a first pair of fixed contacts indicated by 7, 8 respectively which can be closed by a pair of moving contacts indicated by 9, 10
10 respectively.

In order that switch 6 be automatically switched to maintain the liquid in the aquarium at a predetermined temperature T, switch 6 is associated with a temperature sensor, indicated as a whole by 12.

15 Temperature sensor 12 is of the bi-metal strip type, that is a bi-metal strip 13 having two layers of different metal materials, for example of the type described in US-A-4,315,143, US-A-4,327,281, US-A-4,975,562 and EP-A-757507, which tends to deform through differential expansion as the temperature of the medium
20 in which it is immersed varies.

According to the invention, moving contacts 9, 10 of switch 6 are secured to a free end 13' of strip 13, while the other end 13" of strip 13 is electrically insulated.

25 In this way no electrical current passes through strip 13, avoiding the Joule effect typical of sensors in the past.

Preferably, moving contacts 9, 10 are mounted on a connecting plate 14, for example of a U-shape, which is in turn anchored to the free end 13' of strip 13.

30 Desirably, end 8" of the frame is anchored to a supporting frame 15 through an elastic connecting member 16, essentially comprising a small square of piano wire

steel or the like, having a portion 16' attached to the transverse end 13" of bi-metal strip 13 and another part 16" fixed through a connecting member 17 to frame 15. In this way bi-metal strip 13 can bend elastically with respect to anchoring point 17, causing the free end 13' of bi-metal strip 13 to oscillate.

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Adjustment means, indicated as a whole by reference number 18, which act on elastic connecting member 16 to vary the preloading on the latter and the position of free end 13' of bi-metal strip 13, are provided.

10 In particular adjustment means 18 comprise a threaded pin 19 screwed into a seat with a matching screw of a support 20 anchored to frame 15, the end 21 of which acts on portion 16' of elastic member 16. The preloading on bi-metal strip 13 is varied by screwing pin 19 by a greater or lesser amount.

15 Thus it will be possible to adjust the distance between the pair of moving contacts 9, 10 and the pair of fixed contacts 7, 8 so as to vary the switching temperature T of switch 6 and therefore the set temperature for the liquid in the aquarium.

20 Desirably, a knob 22 which projects outside the container in such a way that it can be rotated by a user is mounted on threaded pin 19 and is provided with a graduated thermometric scale 23 printed on its outer peripheral part which can be aligned with a fixed indicator associated with container 2 which cannot be seen in the drawings.

25 Knob 22 is connected to threaded pin 19 through a small shaft 24 housed in a cylindrical sleeve 25 with two intermediate sealing O-rings 26.

In a second aspect of the invention adjustment means 18 are provided with calibration means, indicated as a whole by reference number 27, acting on small
30 shaft 24 to vary the angular position of knob 19 with respect to threaded pin 19 so that the temperature indicated on the said thermometric scale can be adjusted to

that actually determined in the liquid in the aquarium by means of an external reference thermometer.

In particular, adjustment means 27 comprise an adjustment ratchet 28 positioned
5 in a seat 29 formed by the upper part of knob 22 and rigidly connected to small shaft 24 by welding or any other means.

Ratchet 28 has at the top a notch 30 for the introduction of the blade or tip of a screwdriver and is selectively connected to knob 22 in predetermined angular
10 positions through a variable keying attachment member.

The variable keying connection member may comprise a toothed crown 31 formed in the lower part of ratchet 28 which engages a tooth 32 formed on the upper edge of seat 29. Each tooth in toothed crown 31 corresponds to one rotation of threaded
15 pin 19 which varies the set temperature of the bi-metal strip by approximately 1°C.

Thus in order to calibrate the adjustment means it is possible to determine the effective temperature T_e of the liquid in which heater 1 is immersed and cause ratchet 28 to rotate until the indicator fixed on container 2 is in line with the mark
20 on graduated scale 23 corresponding to temperature T_e .

In order to keep the contacts in a mutually connected condition and provide operation through an escapement mechanism, a permanent magnet 33 is fixed to frame 15 in a position facing the free end 13' of bi-metal strip 13 to attract metal
25 plate 14 with moving contacts 9, 10.

Finally, in order to indicate to the exterior that current is passing through resistance 4, visual indicator means comprising a lamp or luminous diode 34 connected in parallel to resistance 4 are provided.

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In use, the user will adjust the angular position of knob 19 so that the indicator fixed on container 2 coincides with a mark on graduated scale 23 corresponding to the desired temperature T.

- 5 In this way screw 19 will act on elastic member 16 and therefore on bi-metal strip 13 so as to vary the position of moving contacts 9, 10 with respect to fixed contacts 7, 8.

10 When contacts 7, 8 and 9, 10 are in contact, current will pass through resistance 4 but not through bi-metal strip 13. When the temperature of the liquid in the aquarium exceeds a particular set value of the preloading on elastic member 16 the bi-metal strip will deform, separating plate 14 from magnet 33 and therefore moving contacts 9, 10 from fixed contacts 7, 8. At this point the flow of current to the resistance is interrupted and the temperature of the liquid in the aquarium will
15 then fall until the bi-metal strip relaxes again bringing moving contacts 9, 10 into contact with the fixed contacts and starting a new control cycle.

Even though the immersion heater according to the invention has been described with particular reference to the appended drawings, it is capable of many
20 modifications and variants falling within the scope of the inventive concept expressed in the appended claims, all of which are intended to have the same protection.

In addition to this, all details may be replaced by technically equivalent members
25 and materials may differ according to requirements.